

The Kansas Chief.
SOL. MILLER, EDITOR.
WHITE CLOUD, KANSAS.
Thursday, June 9, 1870.

"Confidence Game."
A Washington correspondent of an Eastern paper says that Senator Ross, of Kansas, is confident of being re-elected. This agrees with what we have heard from sources in this State; and it is said that politicians in the Republican party in Kansas are arranging to make the fight in his favor. If we were to adopt a favorite style of assertion in Kansas, we would say that Sidney Clarke had employed these men to bring forward Ross, in order to insure his own success; but as we have no reason to believe so, we shall not make the assertion. But we will say, that nothing could be done to aid Clarke so effectually.

At the State Convention two years ago, a majority of the delegates were actually disposed to put Clarke aside for a better man; but that was prevented, in part, by want of harmony among the friends of the rival aspirants, but mainly by the fact that, with the impeachment business yet fresh in the public mind, Ross and his friends had boasted that they meant to have him endorsed by the State Convention, by the nomination of a friend of his over Clarke. Ross was really responsible for the nomination of Clarke; for the people had only to be made believe that the defeat of Clarke would be a Ross victory, to send them pell-mell to Clarke's side. So it will be again. Kansas will elect anybody that has been true to the party, in preference to Ross; and as Clarke has possession, it places him in the lead. Much as they desire a change, they will not make it for Ross's benefit. He is done for in Kansas. Notwithstanding his confidence, he has not half as good a chance to be elected to the Senate as we have; and we have not yet even begun to dream of it.

THE OTHER SIDE.—The Cincinnati Gazette has lately been zealously endeavoring to show that Kansas is drouthy, and sickly, and a regular starvation place generally; and the New York World and other papers down there have been at the same thing. But the reports that come to us rather turn the tables. New York is suffering greatly for want of rain, and many farmers in that State, even in the famous Geesee Valley, are plowing up their wheat, as it is beyond salvation. From Ohio, we have been for some time advised that the crops were literally drying and scorched up; and a Dayton paper states that the growing corn in many parts of the country is dying because of the drought. In fact, the drought seems also to prevail in Illinois, Indiana, and Michigan. We are not disposed to rejoice at this—on the contrary, we are sorry to hear it—but we think those Eastern papers should not be circulating disparaging and untruthful reports about Kansas, when the situation at home is so unfavorable.

NOT THE SLIGHTEST DIFFERENCE.—We can assure the Atchison Champion that we are unable to appreciate the difference between Clivington's and Baker's punishment of the Indians. They stand on precisely the same footing. The editor of the Champion has delighted in calling the Clivington affair a brutal butchery of peaceable Indians, principally women and children. They were peaceable just precisely as the Piegans were. Men who are as reliable as the editor of the Champion, and in a position to be far better informed on the subject, have denounced the Piegans affair as a brutal butchery of peaceable Indians, most of whom were women and children, sick of small-pox. Both affairs were righteous punishment of murderous savages, surprised in camp, where they could be chastised most effectually. The editor of the Champion raises the howl against the one, and denounces men for raising the howl against the other.

WE ARE GLAD THAT NORTHERN KANSAS is at length beginning to be deemed worthy of notice by the people in other parts of the State. The Leavenworth Bulletin publishes a whole column of items setting forth valuable facts relative to Northern Kansas; and the editor of the Conservative has made an excursion into the Northern Tier, and publishes an account of it three columns in length. Northern Kansas is becoming known to the outside barbarians, and is thought to be worth looking after.

THE CASE OF HOLMES VS. SHERIDAN has been decided in the United States District Court, in favor of Sheridan. Holmes was employed at Fort Leavenworth, and being an admirer of Democratic literature, undertook to carry it into practice, by insolence toward the commander. Sheridan quietly kicked him, or pulled his nose, or administered some other suitable chastisement, and Holmes at once became a Democratic martyr. That is all he is likely to get by his venture.

HORACE GREELY is reported to be dangerously sick. His death would be a heavy loss and calamity to the country, whatever odd notions he may have, and with all the denunciations and emascuations that are indulged in at his expense.

VERY JUST REMARKS.—The Topeka Record's head is level on one question, at least. Its views on that question so exactly coincide with our own, that we copy its remarks, and emphatically endorse them.

LET HIM ALONE.—The Leavenworth Bulletin suggests Prof. Sol. Miller, of the White Cloud Chief, as a candidate for Governor. We object. Sol can't be spared. The press-gang of Kansas can't afford thus to sacrifice one of its ablest and most influential members, in time of peace. Besides, there would be no honor in it, either for Sol, or the gang generally. To be editor of a first-class political newspaper is to occupy a position just as creditable as, and far more useful than, that of Governor. To tack "His Excellency" on to the plain and expressive name of Sol. Miller, and set him up here at Topeka, in a brand new suit of solemn black, to look wise and write a couple of messages and issue a batch of notary public commissions, would be lowering instead of elevating him. Any man with sense enough to teach a country school or carry on a forty-acre farm can perform the routine duties of the Kansas Governorship; but there is only one man in the State who is competent to keep up the reputation of the White Cloud Chief. Let Sol stay where he is. We can get along with almost anybody for Governor; but to have the Chief placed in "green bonds" for two years would be an absolute misfortune.

ANOTHER SUGGESTION.—Somebody named Blackburn has been getting up another of those humbugs called a Gazetteer. The author has set in some comfortable room down on the Kaw, collected a few facts, and guessed at the balance. He guesses at the population of towns that he never saw, and sets down the numbers as unhesitatingly as if he had taken the census in person, and never missed a house. He puts the population of White Cloud at 600, while a number of other towns that are far behind White Cloud, he puts up at tremendous figures. There are over 250 legal voters in the corporate limits of White Cloud, and we think the census will show that the population runs very closely upon 1,000, if it does not go over that figure.

MUSZULIN.—The Atchison Champion and one or two other papers are very much grieved because Republican papers dare to denounce office holders of the party; and they call upon the party to protect itself against such disorganizers. About this season of the year, the press is in the habit of saying what it thinks of rascals, even though they do happen to hold office; and the self-constituted dictators will have a happy time muszuling all that do not agree with them. Since the Champion's inordinant failure in attempting to lash the Republican party of Kansas into the support of that pure and much slandered patriot, Andrew Johnson, we should think it would be inclined to go a little slow in the "protecting" business.

EUROPEAN NEWS contain the reported slaughter of Jews in Rumania by the Christians. We suppose it will turn out to be the same class of "Christians" who have for centuries been persecuting, torturing and slaughtering other Christians as heretics, because they saw proper to offer their worship to God direct, instead of filtering it through a lecherous old fat-tank kneeled in Rome.

A DEMOCRATIC PAPER, glorifying one of the ridiculous and played-out Southern tournaments, undertakes to designate the lank and pimply young scions of Chivalry as present warriors; but the compositor accidentally leaves out the "u," and thereby expresses it more appropriately—"pissant warriors."

PROSPERITY has broken out among the Kansas newspapers. The Topeka Daily Commonwealth and Record each comes to us enlarged one column to the page. There are no better or neater papers published anywhere. The Atchison Daily Champion has also added a column to each page.

THE MISSOURI PAPERS publish an article with a sensation heading, wherein it is proclaimed, in bold-face type, that a brute of a man in Kansas cut and beat his wife. On reading the article, to ascertain whereabouts in Kansas that brute lived, we found that it was in Jasper County, Missouri!

GEN. SHERMAN has prohibited the use of violet ink in official correspondence and records throughout the army. Sensible still. Now, if he would court-martial and shoot the inventor of that ink, he would be entitled to rank as a public benefactor.

AN EXCHANGE SPEAKS of Isaac Walton. That is undoubtedly the proper way to spell Isaac, as a general thing; but when the famous old angler's name is written any other way than Isaac Walton, it loses half its charm and romance.

THE FORT SCOTT MONITOR comes to us greatly improved. It has abandoned the miserable quarto form, that made it resemble an insignificant little thumb-paper, and has assumed respectable shape and dimensions.

PROF. FORTY, of Chicago, is getting up a colony for Kansas. This is better than the forays that have been coming upon Kansas from the west.

MR. VALLENDIGHAM has found something useful to do. He is lecturing in Ohio on the literature and history of the Bible. He has learned, he says, from the sacred book, "how properly in bond was first acquired," and perhaps when he gets along a little further he will also learn how bonds ought to be paid.

THE PRESIDENT AND GEN. HANCOCK.
We see no reason why the common courtesy of gentlemen should not prevail in the army. Disagreements, of course, may arise in any station; but there is always a limit beyond which they are not permitted to pass.
Army discipline requires a rigorous code of etiquette. The observance of that code is necessary, because it begets a sentiment which, while it recognizes the precedence of rank, gives also a ready acquiescence in duty and cheerfulness in its discharge.

From the general to the private, a disposition must be manifested that the whole machinery of military organization is in full accord. This principle must be carried into private life of military men, as well as govern their official conduct. At no time can it be permitted them to give way to private pique in public. A commanding general-in-chief, meeting a general officer on the street, or at a social party, deserves and should receive, all the outward respect which his rank entitles him. All his acts are presumed to be done in his official capacity, for the good of the service and the country, and can never be justly ascribed to personal feeling. It is most unbecomingly for any display of anger or discourtesy, and in the worst possible taste, after such discourtesy, to boast of having been intentionally disrespectful in resenting such conduct; and the subject of it, if he appeals for sympathy outside of the army, will discover that the people consider him in fault, and that the President has very mildly shown his displeasure. It appears that Major General W. S. Hancock had telegraphed to Gen. Sherman from St. Louis, that, if his rank would not entitle him to a division, and the changes in the departments consequent on the death of General Thomas made it practicable, he would prefer to remain at St. Louis. General Sherman laid the dispatch before the President, who authorized him to say to General Hancock that his wishes and claims for the succession to the command of the Military Division of the Pacific were fairly considered, and also his preference for the Department of Missouri in case of a change of command; but that the President had ordered otherwise. It belonged to the office of the President to select the commanding generals of divisions and departments, and that the relations General Hancock chose to assume toward him officially and privately, absolved him from regarding his personal preferences.

The "relations" to which General Sherman alluded are thus explained. General Grant, as commander-in-chief, modified an order of General Hancock's, to which the latter took strong personal objection. When General Grant met General Hancock in Washington, having no knowledge or apprehension of offense, he accented him in a friendly way, "Good morning, Hancock!" To this General Hancock made no verbal response, but merely touched his hat and passed on. Subsequently both met at a wedding party, when General Hancock turned his back on General Grant. The latter was so informed that General Hancock had boasted of his discourtesy on the street. General Hancock is now a Major General in command of a department. The choice lay between Hancock and Schofield. The matter was submitted to the President, who simply directed that Schofield should be sent to the Pacific. Leaving Hancock just where he was.—Grand Army Journal, May 28.

HOW A FENIAN WAS BURIED.—During the afternoon yesterday a flag of truce was sent to the brook, for the purpose of requesting the privilege of taking off the dead body of young Rowe. This was refused, and the body lay upon the ground all night.

This morning, when the departure of the Fenians was learned, the Canadians came down in large numbers, and the corpse was dragged by the hair of the head to the hill, where the valiant subject of Her Majesty was interred, and near there the body was buried, the remains being thrown into the grave without blanket or cover of any kind.

Not content with this, a monument of rocks three or four feet high, and weighing between one and two tons, was piled on top and the summit, covered with a bottle. This was subsequently removed by somebody with more feeling than the brute who placed it there, but the rocks remained.

A red-coated guard paced to and fro around the grave during the day, and while on the other side of the line your correspondent inquired why so much stone was placed over the body. "Well," replied the uniformed sub, "we thought the devil might come after him, and thought we'd give the old fellow a job if he should."

LET US BE JUST.—Before the Republican City Convention was held, Col. J. C. Vaughan stated that the colored man had an undoubted right to vote under the 15th Amendment at the coming city election. He was a candidate for Police Judge, and wanted colored votes. The colored men, however, preferred another man. Some of them had stowed away copies of the paper published by Col. Vaughan at the old Times office in which there was a caricature of a colored policeman, Capt. W. D. Mathews, taking an Irishman to the calaboose. Col. Vaughan was not nominated by the Republicans, but he was elected by the Soghras and the Soghras. The Registrars were arrested and brought before him for trial. The examination was had, and now, after a delay of thirty days, time enough, it was hoped, for all interest in the question to die out, the Honest Police Judge gives a decision in favor of his friends, the Soghras. This is just a man should be true to his friends. Ingratitude is the greatest of crimes.—Evening Bulletin.

A GOOD BEGINNING.—In the new State constitution of Illinois some excellent provisions are made for the protection of the State and the people against railway monopolies, railway combinations, and railway extortions and impositions. We have been urging Congress to provide some general law of public protection against these grasping railway monopolies; but if the several States concerned will each for itself follow the good example of Illinois, no intervention from Congress in this business will be required.—N. Y. Herald.

A LANDMARK GONE.
The blackened and crumbling ruins of the Topeka House call up a great many reflections on the mutability of earthly things from the "old settlers." The Topeka House was, we believe, the second hotel built in the city. The first was the "Pioneer Hotel," which stood down on the lower end of Kansas avenue, and which finally fell into decay, and came to be called by irreverent wags the "Pioneer Hotel." Then the Topeka House, or at least the wooden structure the shattered front of which still stands defiantly among the ashes and debris, was built by Walter Oakley, in the winter of 55-56. The building was considered a very fine edifice for that day, though it must be remembered that as before that magnificent building, the Ritchie block, now also in ruins, was completed. The new hotel was three stories high, and it had, moreover, a balcony. From that balcony, all the politicians of Kansas were accustomed to make the echoes with their oratory, and in the early day doubtless, they often started the wolf in the woods beyond the Kaw. The balcony contrived to hold them all, from Jim Lane to Judge Wakefield. Not only politicians, but military men made the Topeka House their headquarters. Gen. Sherman (then trying to be a lawyer) has often fidgeted about the bar room; Captain, afterwards Gen. Lyon, always stood there; and Col. Sumner, famous in Kansas annals, went to camp there when he came to town. The Topeka House, in its prime, was the scene, too, of banquets, gorgeous to look upon. The great Gurnea banquet, which tradition states cost \$3,000, was given there. Singularly enough, though the most ferocious Kansas politicians were accustomed to meet in the Topeka House, armed to the teeth with revolvers, junk bottles, and other deadly weapons, no blood was ever shed within its walls, except what was drawn from unfortunate travelers by mosquitoes and bed bugs.

"All that's bright must fade," and so the memory of the "goings on" at the Topeka House, of the speeches that were made from the balcony, and the men who made them, will in time pass away. Still we are consoled with the hope that a new hotel will be built on the site of the old one, and that new politicians will make new speeches from a new balcony.—Topeka Record.

THE TAMMANY REPRIEVE.—The New York Tribune has the following concerning the recent judicial election in that State: "Eighty odd thousand votes were polled (at least, counted) in this city for the democratic candidates last Tuesday, while not more than fifty thousand voters stood behind those ballots. In fact, we doubt that forty thousand voters cast ballots for Sanford E. Church & Co.; yet their eighty thousand votes will serve them exactly as though they had been cast by so many legal voters."

"Have you no law in New York?" asks a horrified radical. Yes, sir; plenty of law, but no justice. The villains who make a force of the right of Suffrage feel safe in their consciousness that their own law and the whole machinery of our criminal jurisprudence are their confederates. "Did you vote for the Tammany ticket?" And doesn't it own all the judges? Are they not the breath of its nostrils? And shall we be punished for making sure the calling and election of Tammany's candidate? Not much! Then why's afraid? Such was the logic that swamped the ballot-boxes of our city so ostentatiously that appearances were treated with contempt. Eight thousand four hundred and seventy-four votes were secured up for Church & Co. in the 5th Ward, whereas less than three thousand democratic voters lived; and of these a large proportion did not vote. The friends in the 21, 31, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, and several other Wards, were barely less atrocious.

A FLORIDIAN RIP VAN WINKLE.—While David Clark, Esq., of this city, was in Jacksonville, Florida, during his recent winter sojourn in that land of orange groves, there came into town one fine morning in February a planter from the back country, having with him a negro whom he wanted to sell. He said he wanted to raise a little cash, and so he brought "the boy" along to sell, and wanted to get about a thousand dollars for him. He was utterly unaware that there had been a war and that slavery had been abolished, and when told that such was the case thought that his informants were playing a joke on him, and for a while refused to believe it. His plantation was in the interior, his nearest neighbor fifty miles distant, and in all the years since Sumter's gun, he had not heard from the outer world, knew nothing of the changes that had taken place, and came into Jacksonville in this year of our Lord, 1870, in good faith to sell a slave. Other negroes speedily informed their fellow that he was a free man, and at last the master was, let him go, and departed for his plantation a sadder and wiser man.

GATHERING UP THE FRAGMENTS.—The United States troops on the Canada border have been engaged for the past few days in gathering up the fragments of the late Fenian expedition to Canada. A large number of officers have been arrested on a charge of violating the neutrality act. A considerable amount of abandoned and secreted arms and ammunition has also been taken possession of. The men, with the help of cheap rates by the railroads, and contributions from various quarters, are making their way home.

BLOOD STAINED LETTERS.—A large package of letters was received at the Post Office Department yesterday from the scene of the late disaster on the Kansas Pacific railroad. The exterior of the letters were so stained with blood that it was impossible to decipher the names of the persons to whom they were directed. The letters have been sent to the Dead Letter office, where they will be opened and returned to the writers.—Washington Chronicle.

A recent act of Congress having provided for the equalization of bounties to soldiers in the late war, Gen. O. O. Howard is to have the distribution of the bounties due to the colored soldiers. Men who enlisted early in the late war received but small bounties, and by this act will each be entitled to quite large sums of money.

INVALIDITY OF TOWN AND COUNTY SUBSCRIPTIONS TO RAILROADS.
The supreme Court of Michigan has just rendered a decision in the case of the Howell Railroad Company vs. the town of Salem, that will prove a death blow to numerous companies organized under the general laws of the State. The application was for a writ of mandamus to compel the town authorities of the town of Salem to issue certain bonds authorized by a vote of the people, the railroad company having complied with the conditions, and completed the line. The Court declined to grant the writ, on the ground that the bonds are not public objects; that the State cannot itself, under the Constitution, levy a tax in aid of railways, and hence cannot authorize others to do what it cannot to itself. This decision goes to the root of the matter, and will not be without its effect in other States having Constitutions somewhat similar.

Very large amounts of bonds, estimated at over seven millions of dollars, have been issued by the towns on railway lines, and a million and a half have been sold to capitalists; and the immediate effect will be to put an end to many projected and partly completed roads, and arrest the current of speculation. Until of late, courts have seemed disposed to strain the law on the side of railroad companies; and some of their decisions have gone almost to the verge of legal confiscation. By what right a State can authorize the citizens of a town or village to take a vote by which a majority can mortgage the property of the minority without their consent, and give away the mortgage or its proceeds to a mere private enterprise, we have never seen satisfactorily explained. In Wisconsin, the Supreme Court has held that money could not be raised by taxation to be given away for any private purpose. To evade this, it is proposed that the company shall pay for the bonds received in its stock. But where the State itself is prohibited from embarking in any public improvement, how can it authorize its Counties, towns, etc., to do what it cannot do itself? The point has not, that we are aware of, been decided in Wisconsin; but the action of the Supreme Court of Michigan seems to forebode that may follow in other States, when courts have the same issue plainly presented.—Chicago Republican.

DEATH OF MAJ. HENRY J. ADAMS.—Maj. Henry J. Adams died at five o'clock yesterday morning, on his farm near Waterville, of consumption. The deceased was one of the first Free State settlers of Kansas, and was, for many years, one of the most prominent and influential men in the State. He was the first Free State Mayor of Leavenworth, served as a member of the Topeka Free State Legislature, was a member of the Leavenworth Constitutional Convention, and was elected Governor of Kansas under the Constitution framed by that body. During the war he was a Commissioner in the U. S. Army.

His health has been poor for several years past, and his death has been anticipated by his friends and relatives, who have watched his waning strength with deep sorrow and earnest solicitude. Maj. Adams was a man of fine, commanding presence; a clear, strong speaker; an earnest man, whose convictions and principles were always on the side of Liberty and Justice; and a devoted and influential member of the "Old Guard of Freedom," contributing much towards making Kansas a Free Commonwealth. He was generous and brave, and leaves a large circle of relatives and friends, who will sincerely mourn his death. He was a brother of Judge F. G. Adams, of this city.—Atchison Champion, 3d.

Nathaniel Willis, who died in Boston May 26, was 90 years old. In 1803 he established the Eastern Argus, at Portland, Me.; in 1816, the Recorder, at Boston; in 1827, the Youth's Companion, the first religious periodical ever printed for children. It is a noticeable circumstance that the father of the deceased, Nathaniel Willis, Sr., was also an editor and publisher; that his two sons, Nathaniel Parker Willis and Richard Storrs Willis, have also followed the same profession, and that one of his daughters, "Fanny Fern," is not unknown to Journalism. This editorial experience of three generations dates from a period antecedent to the Revolution, the senior Mr. Willis having published the Independent Chronicle in Boston in 1774, and ten years thereafter. The senior Mr. Willis afterward printed a newspaper in Winchester, Va., and in that printing office the subject of the present notice, then in his eighth year, was initiated into the business which he was afterward to follow, by being put to work at folding papers and setting type. He followed his father and worked together from 1790 and 1795, when he was sixteen, on the Potomac Guardian, at Marlboro, Va., which journal was established by the former. In 1796 the subject of the present notice returned to Boston, and commenced an apprenticeship in the office of the Chronicle, the same room in which his father had worked; and where Benjamin Franklin had worked before him.

PLAIN WORDS TO THE FENIANS.—The St. Louis Democrat thus roundly rates the Fenians: "It is time to deal plainly with these men. You have come here from Ireland for refuge, for protection, for enjoyment of the blessings of peace and good government. It is not decent for you to trample under foot the laws of the land which gives you shelter. It is not generous or true for you to bring that country of your adoption into emotional discredit or embarrassment by these raids upon peaceable neighbors. You come here claiming to be American citizens, and it is not decent for you to pretend to be Irish citizens still, justified by every notion of regard for the land you have left, in persistent violation of the laws and disregard of the interests of the land in which you live and in which you claim citizenship. Your performance has been good none, as they look honor toward the flag under which you live, and you ought to reject such schemes as those of O'Neil with indignation as well as contempt. The people of this country are tired of them, and beg you, if you do not want to be law-abiding American citizens, to go back to Ireland and stay there."

Chingamyjigs.
Mr. Alf Burnett says there is one noticeable feature in the Mormon Church; they never pass the hat around. Their titling system supports their poor, builds churches, and defrays the expenses of importing converts from any part of the world.

Mr. Mary Chase Burney, daughter of Samuel Chase, signer of the Declaration of Independence, celebrated her eighty-fifth birthday in Baltimore, May 7. Her husband, Major Burney, was disabled by Andrew Jackson from a Captaincy in the marines; and she wrote him such a vigorous letter, protesting against the outrage, that it was printed as a campaign document, and one firm in Baltimore printed it in golden letters on satin, and sent it to the authorities.

Many of the women suffrage women are dissatisfied with Theodore Tilton, and some of them have already opened fire upon him. Before he is done with them he may have to exclaim, with Abimelech, the Egyptian eunuch, "It will be said of me by all people that a woman slew me." This is said for Tilton.

An Indian woman in California, one hundred years old, has declared in a trance that San Francisco is to be destroyed by an earthquake in 1873.

Says an exchange: We know, now, that Andy Johnson is about to return to political life. A paper at Chicago has just filed an order for a sheet of paper four feet wide and twenty-five miles long.

A Washington telegram says the appointment of a colored female clerk has created a great deal of disgust among the white female clerks. The reason of this disgust is probably stated in the next dispatch, which announces that the thermometer at Washington indicates 66 degrees in the shade.

"Know thyself," said a revivalist preacher to Andy Johnson. Andy declined. He didn't want to make the acquaintance of any such villainous fellow.

Jasper Morgan, of Middletown, Ct., never called a doctor until May 10, when he was in his 88th year. Then he called one, and is consequently gathered to his fathers.

The Rev. Charles Waddell died at Kenton, Ohio, a few days ago. The deceased was born in a fort on the Ohio river, in 1730, the first white child born in the territory now comprising the State of Ohio.

The Gloucester (Mass.) Advertiser itemizes thus: "A man who is owing us a little bill, said he would call last week and pay as if you were. He still appears on the street, but as he did not call, it is naturally supposed that he is dead, and is walking around to save funeral expenses."

The other day \$100,000 Confederate bonds were put up for sale in New Orleans and brought \$4 per bond, or \$400 for the lot. By and by they will bring and much as that among the antiquaries and curiosity seekers.

Santa Anna is buried in effigy every Holy Thursday in Mexico.

The Antioch (Cal.) Ledger tells of two ladies and a gentleman taking a ride in that vicinity, when a little black animal was observed in the road near the carriage. The ladies insisted that the gentleman should stop and take in "somebody's poor lost pet." The kind act was attempted. The gentleman's nice clothes were, eagerly snatched, and he will pick up no lost pets in the dark after this.

Says an exchange: "After Kansas is filled, and the Indian Territory is opened and occupied, the paradise of the poor man will have its doors closed—and this will happen before this generation has passed away."

The London News says that the right to discover sea serpents is indefeasibly vested in the United States.

There is danger that the extraordinary value which the "regular profession" has attached to a medical diploma is to suffer. The head of a Philadelphia medical "college" has been detected in wrapping those parchments off for fifty dollar bills with adventures all over the country.

Battling Good sits as District Judge among the Cherokee. Said Whirlwind is reporter of the House, and Fred Six Killer holds Schuyler Celia's position in the Cherokee Senate.

The Boston Post asserts that the basket trade of Chicago is increasing, owing to the demand for that article in which to leave deserted babies on good men's door steps. This may be true, but we can't quite credit the "good men" part of it, as applied to Chicago.

Henry A. Wise is certainly to be pitied. He says he was stripped him of everything but his faith and his honor.

"Rose and Blanche," the heroines of Eugene Sue's novel of the "Wandering Jew," are the daughters of Nathaniel Mills, a native and formerly a prominent citizen of Vermont. Two girls, a few days ago, sailed for Paris, where one of them, married M. Cernati, late French minister at Washington. By some freak of fate they came into possession of the "casket" of diamonds, of which a thrilling history is given in that novel. The casket was presented to their mother by the Empress Josephine, and is actually worth only \$400,000, although represented by Sue as being worth \$300,000,000.

An old lady lives in Portland, Me., who was the affianced wife of Daniel Webster. She is a native of New Hampshire, and in her youthful days was accomplished and proper rearing, and still owns a superior mind. She refused Mr. Webster on account of his using strong drink. She has never married.

TEACHING INDIAN MATTERS.—A gentleman from Fort Stephenson, who arrived in this city, says that the report of an exaggerated number of soldiers destined for that section, has had a very salutary effect on the Indians. They are now as urban as a doctee as in their nature to be. It was reported at the Fort a short time before he left, that there were ten soldiers at Fort City, each with 500 soldiers on board, ready to start for the forts along the river. The effect this had upon the Indians, he says, was extremely amusing. Before this, when a white man met an Indian in a path he would stop, throw back his head and altogether present a very unpleasant front. If the white man did not step aside and give him the path, he would make signs in the direction of his revolver, or bring down his gun in a position denoting anything but a friendly design. He further states that before this report was circulated there, the Indians did not hesitate to disembark a white man's horse before his face. But now things have changed. When a white man meets an Indian, the Indian steps promptly to one side, makes awkward salutations, smiles in a friendly manner, and says "How?" Notwithstanding these outward manifestations, it is plain to be seen that the Indians mean mischief. They will pay any price for arms and ammunition, a fact which argues strongly against the honesty of their present friendly attitude.—Saras City Journal, 13th.

LARGE JOB.—A man from Southern Kansas came into our bindery yesterday, with an immense bundle under his arm, and wanted to know if we bound books. "Certainly," replied our polite foreman; "in any form. What is the nature of your work?" "Here it is," said the enterprising man. "It contains full and complete letters of Geo. A. Crawford, soliciting my support of him for Governor over since 1861." He finally contracted to have it put up in two volumes, sheep binding.—Lawrence Tribune.

Married.
In Washington, Washington County, Kansas, on Sunday, the 5th inst., by Rev. Mr. Palmer, Mr. WILLIAM M. BROWN, of Forest City, Mo., to Miss ALLIE JONES, of the former place. We stop the press to announce the receipt of "a bottle of wine to make us shine." Bull for Billy! He has made a raid on the border, and carried a maiden captive to his wigwam in the Forest.

Special Notices.
WEDLOCK.
The Basis of Civil Society.—Essays for Young Men, on the honor and happiness of Marriage, and the evils and dangers of Celibacy,—with sanitary help for the attainment of man's true position in life. Sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box F, Philadelphia, Pa. Feb. 17, 70-ly.

EXTRA SPECIAL NOTICE!!
Smith's Tonic Syrup has been counterfeited, and the counterfeiter brought to grief. **SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP.**
The genuine article must have Dr. John Bull's private stamp on each bottle. Dr. John Bull only has the right to manufacture and sell the original John J. Bull's TONIC SYRUP, of Louisville, Ky. Examine well the label on each bottle. If your private stamp is not on each bottle, do not purchase, or you will be deceived. See my column advertisement, and my show card. I will prosecute any one infringing on my right. The genuine Smith's Tonic Syrup can only be prepared by myself. The public's servant, DR. JOHN BULL. LOUISVILLE, Nov. 5, 1869. mch. 31.

Dissolution Notice.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, in this day dissolved, by mutual consent, by the withdrawal of Joseph Utt from the firm. Joel Harper becomes responsible for all demands against the firm, and will receive all moneys due the same. White Cloud, June 3d, 1870. JOSEPH UTT, J. HARPER.

In withdrawal from the firm, I would be speak for Mr. Harper the patronage of my friends, which has been so liberally bestowed upon me while in business. June 9-4. JOSEPH UTT.

EQUALIZATION NOTICE.
COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE, THOR, KANSAS, June 4th, 1870. NOTICE is hereby given, that the County Commissioners of Doniphan County will meet on the first Monday in July, as a Board of Equalization; and all persons feeling themselves aggrieved, can appear and have all errors in their said returns corrected, as justice and equity may demand. JOHN T. KIRWAN, County Clerk. June 9, 1870-4.

Manhood.
How Lost, How Restored.
Just published, a new edition of Dr. Calverwell's Celebrated Essay on the radical cure (without medicine) of Enervation, or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Debility, Impairments to Marriage, etc.; also, Consumption, Epilepsy, and Frenzy, induced by self-indulgence, or sexual extravagance. Price, in a sealed envelope, only 6 cents. The celebrated author, in this admirable essay, clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine, or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically. This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land. Sent, under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, postage, on receipt of six cents, or two post stamps. Also, Dr. Calverwell's "Marriage Guide," price 25 cents. Address the publishers.

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO., 187 Broadway, New York. July 29, 69-ly. Post-Office Box 4,506. **White Cloud City Company.**
NOTICE is hereby given, that there will be a meeting of the Stockholders of the White Cloud City Company, on the 11th day of July, 1870, for the purpose of electing President, Secretary, Treasurer, and Board of Directors. Also, to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting. The Stockholders are requested to be present, or to send proxies, at this meeting, to be held at the residence of J. H. Dyer, President. May 12, 1870-4.